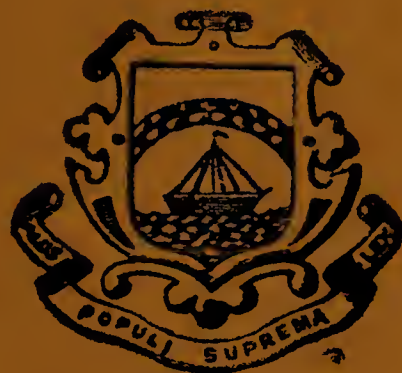


Urban District Council

— of —

Tonbridge.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

**Tonbridge Urban Sanitary District for the
Year**

1913,

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1913.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The following Table gives the area, population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911 :—

No. of Regn. District.	Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.				Population.			
	Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water Only.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
50	1,356	20	1,808	1,988	2,685	3,354	9,317	10,117	12,736	14,796

Civil Parish.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		POPULATION.				Institutions, Large establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911 (included in Cols. 4 and 6).	
				1901.	1911.				
		1901.	1911.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	No.	Popu- lation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tonbridge Urban	1,356	2,830	3,372	12,736	14,796	7,160	7,636	18	541

The **Population** of the Tonbridge Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 15,268, being an increase of 227 on the estimated population of 1912, and of 472 on the census population of 1911.

The number of births registered in the district amounted to 310, including, 151 of males, and 159 of females. To this number are added 2 births, which took place outside the district, of children born of parents with a fixed place of residence in the district, while no births are deducted of children whose parents had a fixed place of residence elsewhere. The nett number of births was therefore 312 (152 male and 160 female), which gives a **Birth-rate** of 20·4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 19·9 in 1912 and 20·8 in 1911.

One hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered in the district, 66 of males, and 68 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 28 persons belonging to the district and who died outside its area, while 8 deaths are deducted of persons dying in the district and who had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of deaths belonging to the district was 154 (76 male and 78 female), giving a **Death-rate** of 10·09 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 11·9 in 1912 and 13·3 in 1911.

Seven deaths were certified as due to one or other of the following epidemic diseases, viz. :—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	0
Whooping-cough	...	...	3
Enteric Fever	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
Small-pox	...	...	0
			<hr/>
			7

The **Death-rate** from these **Epidemic Diseases** was 0·46 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·39 in 1912, and 1·62 in 1911.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births was 54, as compared with 90 in 1912 and 100 in 1911.

The Midwives Act, 1902, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

No cases of Ophthalmia in the newly-born have come under my notice during the year.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1913 was **23·9** per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1903—1912, the birth-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1913 was 13·7 per 1,000, which was 0·4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912 ; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1903—1912, the death-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 1·2 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births, was equal to 109 per 1,000, which is 14 per 1,000 *above* the rate in 1912.

The following Table gives a comparison between the rates for this district and those for England and Wales :—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.
England and Wales...	23·9	13·7	109	1·20
Tonbridge Urban ...	20·4	10·09	54	0·46

The birth-rate is 3·5 *below* that of the country generally, but against this the death-rate, rate of infant mortality, and the death-rate from the stated epidemic diseases are respectively also 3·61, 55, and 0·74 below the corresponding rates for England and Wales, which places this district in a highly satisfactory position as regards mortality rates.

A. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz.: Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

By a General order of the Local Government Board, No. 58,962, dated August 15th, 1912, the diseases known as Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were also made compulsorily notifiable.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated December 19th, 1912, the following Regulations, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked, and substituted by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last-named Regulations came into operation on February 1, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

During the year 1913, 138 cases were notified, as against 132 in the previous year, and comprised 21 of Diphtheria, 6 of Erysipelas, 38 of Scarlet Fever, 8 of Enteric Fever, 43 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 22 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty-eight non-fatal cases were reported, as compared with 29 in 1912, and were notified in point of time as follows :—

January	...	...	...	...	...	7 cases
February	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
March	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
April	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
July	...	...	...	...	...	5 cases
October	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
November	...	...	...	...	...	1 „
December	...	...	...	...	...	15 cases
Total						38 cases

Locally the cases were spread over the urban area thus:—

Vale Road	...	...	...	...	...	8	cases
High Street	...	...	...	...	...	6	„
Douglas Road	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Nelson Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Shipbourne Road		...	...	...	...	2	„
Hectorage Road	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Barden Road	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Gladstone Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	case
Uridge Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Waterloo Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Wincliff Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Chichester Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Judd Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Mabledon Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Woodlands Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Hawden Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Pembury Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
St. Mary's Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Sussex Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Total						38	cases

The following shows the age periods at which the cases were notified :—

1—5 Years.	5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—45 Years.
8	23	5	2 = 38 cases.

The cases in the early part of the year were sequences of the small outburst which started in October, 1912, and which by the beginning of April had subsided. Then at the end of July a family consisting of father, mother and three children were notified in High Street. Then followed two months of immunity ; 1 case in Barden Road in October, 1 in Hawden Road in November, and then an increase up to 15 in December.

The above cases were not confined to any particular part of the town or to any class or size of house.

Thirty-five cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital, and 2 at the School Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.—I am glad to report a decline in this disease from 63 cases and 3 deaths in 1912 to 21 cases (1 fatal) in 1913, all of which were treated in Hospital.

January	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
February	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
March	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
April	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
May	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
June	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
October	...	...	...	...	...	4 cases
November	...	...	...	...	...	5 „
December	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Total						21 cases.

Mill Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	4	cases
Hawden Road	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
St. Mary's Road	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Shipbourne Road...	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Houselands Road...	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Garden Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	case
Judd Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Church Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Meadow Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Vale Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Goldsmid Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
Dernier Road	...	...	...	...	...	1	„
						—	
Total			...	...	...	21	cases

The cases and death occurred at the following periods of life :—

Under 1 Year.	1—5 Years.	5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—45 Years.	45—65 Years.
1	2	9	5	3	1 = 21 cases.
1	—	—	—	—	— = 1 death.

The fatal case was that of an infant 11 months of age, notified and removed to Hospital on January 29th. Tracheotomy was resorted to the following day, but despite this operation and all care the child died on the 31st.

The diphtheria cases appeared to have followed on from the previous year, much in the same way as the scarlet fever—diminishing to none in the middle of the year and rising again in the later months.

Although this disease continues to prevail to a more or less extent nearly every year, modern methods of prevention and treatment largely control its incidence and very considerably reduce its death-rate, and cases which would within my own period of experience have been regarded as hopeless, now constantly make good recoveries.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is kept in readiness for use, and free of charge for those unable to afford its somewhat heavy cost, at the Sanitary Inspector's Office, and also at the Isolation Hospital, and, of course, medical practitioners have their own private supplies, so that its early use for *all* is insured as soon as a case arises. In doubtful cases swabs can be examined free of direct

charge at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, and also before cases are discharged from hospital to ensure as far as possible the chance of retaining the infection after the symptoms have subsided and the patients are otherwise practically well.

If cases occur in elementary schools the class is usually examined either by one of the School Medical Officers or by myself, and swabs taken for examination from children whose throats look suspicious, and such children are excluded until a negative result is obtained.

This arrangement, while entailing a large amount of work, interferes less with educational progress, as less frequent *closure* of schools is necessary—and further, if a school can be kept open the scholars are more under observation. The conditions for proceedings of this kind must necessarily be modified according to the constitution of a district, *i.e.*, one would not always act in the same manner in a town like this, where the houses are near together, as in a rural area, where the houses are scattered and the children are not likely to come much in contact with children of other families unless attending school, which then becomes a common meeting place, and in such cases absolute closure then sometimes becomes desirable in preference to exclusion.

Enteric Fever.—Eight cases (6 males and 2 females) occurred, with one death, as against one non-fatal case in the previous year.

The first case was that of a young man from Lavender Hill, notified on May 27th. He was treated at home and recovered.

The other seven cases were in the month of November, and were widely located thus :—

Lyons Crescent.	Judd Road.
Danvers Road.	Lavender Hill.
Stafford Road.	Pembury Road.
Mill Crescent.	

The fatal case was that of a man, notified and removed to Hospital on November 25th, and who died there the same day.

The cases and death occurred at the following age periods :—

1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	
1	1	1	4	1	= 8 cases.
—	—	—	1	—	= 1 death.

I was unable to show that any local circumstances acted as either the exciting or predisposing cause of the cases.

Erysipelas.—Six non-fatal cases were notified as against 4 in the previous year, *viz.* : 2 in January (1 at Baltic Road and 1 at Hecorage Road), 1 in March at Avebury Avenue, 1 in July at Hawden Road, 1 in August at Pembury Road, and 1 in December at Chichester Road. With the exception of one (a boy of 11 years) the patients were adults.

Puerperal Fever.—No case occurred, as was also the case in 1912.

Small-pox.—It is satisfactory to record that no cases of this disease have occurred since May, 1911.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis** are now by the General Order of the Local Government Board of August 16th, 1912, compulsorily notifiable, but during the past year no notifications have been received.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 15 deaths during the year, as compared with 17 in 1912, and 20 in 1911. Of these 15 deaths, 12 were certified as due to phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 16 in 1912, and 16 in 1911.

The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 0·98, and the phthisis death-rate 0·79 per 1,000 of population as compared with rates of 1·13 and 1·06 in the previous year.

The following table gives a comparison of the rates for this district and the rates for England and Wales for the five years 1907—1911, beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Tuberculosis (all forms)— ...							
England and Wales	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46	—	—
Tonbridge Urban Death-rate	1·63	1·66	1·10	0·76	1·35	1·13	0·98
Number of deaths	24	25	17	12	20	17	15
Phthisis—							
England and Wales	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08	—	—
Tonbridge Urban Death-rate	1·29	1·12	0·90	0·50	1·08	1·06	0·79
Number of deaths	19	17	14	8	16	16	12

Notice of the 1912 Regulations coming into force was given to each medical practitioner in the area and notification forms as prescribed were issued by your Clerk.

The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are laid down as follows :—

Article XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed, and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the

District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorized in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

Article XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health, or an officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

Notification under the older Regulations continued through the month of January, 1913, 3 notifications of phthisis being received under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.

During the whole year 79 notifications were received relating to 65 persons, of whom 43 were suffering from pulmonary and 22 from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 43 pulmonary cases, 8 died during the year, and of the 22 other forms 3 died.

Of the total 15 deaths, 9 were of males and 6 of females, and the fatal age-periods were as follows :—

5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—45 Years.	45—65 Years.	
3	3	8	1	= 15 deaths.

B. NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—It is satisfactory to record that no deaths resulted from this disease during the year.

Whooping Cough was the cause of 3 deaths, viz., 1 in January of a child 4 years of age at Nelson Avenue, 1 also in January at Reigate of a child 18

months of age, belonging to Mabledon Road, and 1 in February at Priory Street of a child aged 22 months.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).—Two deaths resulted, both from enteritis, 1 in September at Priory Walk, and 1 in October at High Street, infants aged 3 and 8 months respectively.

Influenza also resulted in 2 deaths—both in the month of March—1 at Priory Walk of a young man aged 18, and 1 at the Union Workhouse of a woman aged 42, whose permanent address was in this area.

C. OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—Reference to Table III. will show that 16 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 1·05 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·79 in 1912.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907—1913, with the comparative rates for England and Wales up to 1911, beyond which year the latter are not at present available :—

		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
England and Wales	...	0·91	0·92	0·96	0·97	0·99		
Tonbridge Urban—								
Death-rate	...	0·67	0·73	0·97	1·01	1·01	0·79	1·05
No. of deaths	...	10	11	15	16	15	12	16

Hospital Accommodation.—Sixty-one cases of infectious disease were treated at the Council's Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, situate in the Rural District of Tonbridge, and were admitted as follows :—

		Cases.
January	...	9 (7 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria).
February	...	4 (3 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
March	...	6 (4 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria).
April	...	2 (1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
May	...	2 (2 Diphtheria).
June	...	1 (Diphtheria).
July	...	5 (Scarlet Fever).
October	...	5 (1 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria).
November	...	11 (5 Diphtheria, 1 Scarlet Fever, 5 Enteric Fever).
December	...	16 (13 Scarlet Fever, 3 Diphtheria).
Total		61 (35 Scarlet Fever, 21 Diphtheria, 5 Enteric Fever).

Two deaths occurred in the Hospital, one from Diphtheria and one from Enteric Fever, to which I have already referred.

The extension to the Hospital Buildings, which was detailed in my report for last year, was formally opened by Dr. H. J. Manning Watts and Mr. A. J. Isard (respectively Chairmen of the Council and the Health and Hospital Buildings Committee), on July 1st.

An advertisement was inserted in the local Press inviting ratepayers to view the buildings from 6.30—8.0 on that evening. The Hospital Rules have been revised and reprinted.

It was fortunate that this work was completed, as the cases requiring hospital treatment were numerous and increasing during the months of November and December.

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.—I have received from the Kent County Laboratory, Maidstone, copies of the reports on the results of the examinations of 67 specimens. The great majority, as seen below, were in respect of diphtheria.

		Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria	...	15	...	43	...	58
Enteric Fever	...	—	...	1	...	1
Phthisis	...	1	...	7	...	8
		—		—		—
		16		51		67
						—

Adoptive Acts.—The following are in force :—

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted January 7th, 1891; came into force February 14th, 1891.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted January 7th, 1891; came into force February 14th, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892, adopted August 5th, 1896, and came into operation on September 10th, 1896.

Of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 :—

Parts I., II., III. (section 49), Part IV. (sections 59, 60, and 67). By order of the Local Government Board, dated May 28th, 1909.

Part III., sections 34 to 48 inclusive, and 50 and 51; Part IV., sections 52 to 58 and 61 to 66 inclusive; Part V. By order of the Local Government Board, dated December 17th, 1910.

Parts VI. and X. By order of the Local Government Board, dated December 12th, 1908.

Part IX. By order of the Home Office, dated November 22nd, 1913.

Water Supply.—Three chemical analyses and one bacteriological examination of the public supply were made by me during the year of samples of water taken in August and November.

The two samples taken in November were, one from a filtered source and one from an unfiltered source. Both filtered samples were quite satisfactory; the unfiltered sample showed an increase in the free and albuminoid ammonias.

On November 22nd (after the gathering ground had been flooded for several days previously) the bacteriological quality of the water was very good—the unfiltered on that date and on December 5th was not satisfactory.

To ensure a regular supply of water of the best quality, the water from the local wells (I do not include the new deep-boring) requires to be systematically filtered on a large scale and by an adequate plant.

At the end of the year the Water Company had enlarged the filtering house and were putting in three more of Bell's filters, each capable of filtering 6,500 gallons per day.

An ingenious control pump, for mixing a given quantity of alumina with the water-steam, to form the gelatinous surface of the filter for impeding the progress of micro-organisms, was also being put in, and as the *uniformity* of the quality of the water distributed depends so much on the mixing, this should be a valuable adjunct to the filtering process.

Mr. Thomson, the Company's Engineer, has given me every facility for seeing the works, including the new engine-house over the boring, and he informs me that from 18,000 to 20,000 gallons of water can be pumped from the boring per hour. With this large additional quantity of water for the near future and the improved filtration, it only appears necessary that the mains for distribution to the consumers and the service-pipes should be clean and sound to ensure an abundant and excellent supply to everyone.

Cemetery.—The Tonbridge Joint Burial Board Committee found it necessary to make arrangements for an extension of the Burial Ground in Shipbourne Road, and proposed to purchase $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land on the north side adjoining the present site.

When instructed by the Local Government Board in January, 1913, to report on the suitability of the additional site, I made several inspections both by myself and also with Mr. W. B. Gray, Surveyor to the Burial Board, and Mr. Bradley, Surveyor to the Urban District Council, and gave the matter considerable attention, as it has been suggested to the Council on more than one occasion that drainage from the cemetery may contaminate the water supply for cattle or for domestic use. I am strongly of opinion that no danger can or will arise from this source. My report on this matter was as follows :—

April 12th, 1913.

To the Tonbridge Joint Burial Board.

Gentlemen,

EXTENSION OF CEMETERY.

In respect to above I have inspected the ground on February 22nd.

I again inspected with your Surveyor, Mr. Gray, on April 10th, when seven trial holes had been dug 8 feet deep and about 4 feet in diameter. Two holes were dug at the north and two at south end—in each case one being in the upper and one in the lower part of the field. Three holes were dug about the middle of the site from east to west—one at the upper part, one at about middle, and one at lower part.

The trial holes showed generally 1-2 feet of mould at the top and then clay—a little ironstone could be seen in one or two of them.

There had been a good deal of rain, and the upper layers of soil were still very wet, especially near the top of the site where there is a depression from the excavation of clay for pipe making some years ago.

There was scarcely any water in the holes except No. 7 in which there was a little—possibly a gallon.

I was informed that the holes were dug about a fortnight ago and had filled with rain and surface water, but this had been pumped out on the 10th, and there had been no rain since to the time of my visit. I had the opportunity of seeing a freshly dug grave in the present cemetery and this was quite dry. I inspected the catch-pit at the bottom of the present cemetery near the wall, which is about 10 feet deep and perfectly sweet—the water having a slow flow. I understand that the present cemetery is under-drained at a depth of 10 feet, the drains being two rods apart and parallel passing in a south-westerly direction.

I cannot see any necessity for such deep drainage in a clay soil such as this. Surface drainage is of course necessary. I have carefully considered the questions of possibility of contaminating sources of domestic water supply and of nuisance from drainage water, and inspected the cemetery respecting these objects on December 3rd and December 17th, 1912, and on several previous occasions.

I am of opinion that there is no risk to the drinking water and no likelihood of nuisance from the drainage water.

It would of course be a practical impossibility by burials to pollute the surface water, and if deep drainage is carried out an inspection chamber could be provided somewhat similar to the present catch-pit where the condition of the effluent water could be seen at any time, and if the remote contingency of pollution did arise the water could easily be filtered. Any such treatment of the catch-pit water at the present time is absolutely unnecessary. I consider the site suitable and the best which is practically possible to acquire.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. TEW.

The Tonbridge Joint Burial Committee then applied to the Local Government Board for approval of the provision and use for burial purposes of the proposed site, and the Tonbridge Urban District Council applied for consent to borrow £1,850 to defray their share of the cost of the purchase and laying out of the land. A Public Inquiry was held at the Council Chambers, Tonbridge Castle, on June 5th, 1913, by Major J. Stewart, R.E., the Inspector appointed to hold the inquiry, who inspected the site and was informed of all circumstances connected with the drainage, water courses, &c.

Sanction was received for the loan and extension dated July 10th, 1913, and the necessary arrangements proceeded with.

Sewerage and Drainage.—The only sewer extension during the year has been made in Shipbourne Road and followed on the acquisition of land for cemetery extension purposes. Some few dwellings drained into a cesspool on this land and this was of course undesirable to retain, so drains are to be laid in the opposite direction to the new piece of sewer in the Shipbourne Road. This will further reduce the small number of houses with cesspool drainage in this urban area. The length of new sewer is about 200 yards of 9-inch pipe.

Bye-laws, Regulations, &c.—The following are in force :—

Bye-laws relating to	Slaughter-houses.	Adopted August 3rd, and allowed by the Local Government Board on October 21st, 1898.
„	Common lodging-houses.	
„	Cleansing of footways.	
„	Removal of house refuse, cleansing of earth closets, etc.	
„	Nuisances.	
„	Offensive trades.	
„	Removal of offensive matters.	
„	Prevention of danger of whirligigs, shooting ranges, &c.	
„	New streets and buildings.	
„	New Buildings, adopted by the Council on October 7th, 1908, and allowed by the Local Government Board on November 28th of that year, and re- pealing bye-law No. 56 of the 1898 code ;	
„	Existing Buildings, adopted by the Council on May 1st, and allowed by Local Government Board on June 21st, 1907.	
„	Tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation—adopted January 4th, and allowed by the Local Government Board on February 14th, 1911.	

Bye-laws made under the Advertisements Regulation Act, 1907, adopted May 1st, 1912.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops Order adopted February 5th, 1908.

Rules respecting allotments and agreements for letting, adopted July 6th, and confirmed by the Board of Agriculture on July 23rd, 1910.

Elementary Schools.—The Church of England Infants' School was closed on the authorisation of the School Medical Officer from February 7th to March 1st on account of whooping-cough, diphtheria, and chicken-pox existing amongst the scholars.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There are 33 persons registered as carrying on milk businesses. Of these 1 is a cowkeeper only ; 4 are cowkeepers and also have dairies ; 13 conduct dairies, but do not keep their own cows ; and 15 are purveyors of milk, many of whom sell only a small quantity of milk, and do so only in conjunction with other businesses.

As a considerable quantity of the milk consumed in the urban area comes from the neighbouring rural areas (and the amount must be very large on account of the schools' consumption) it may be re-assuring to know that the cowsheds and dairies in these areas receive a considerable amount of attention and supervision, and the possibility of the consumption of milk from diseased cows has been considerably reduced during the last few years.

Leaflets were circulated in October last indicating how, even with good milk delivered, it may become contaminated by the milk vessels being insufficiently cleansed, the storage place being unsuitable, the receptacles being uncovered, the access of flies, dust, &c.

Slaughter-houses.—There are 10 slaughter-houses in use at the present time in this urban area—8 registered and 2 licensed.

Registered slaughter-houses are those used before or within three months after the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, which incorporated the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847. Licensed slaughter-houses are those in respect of which licences are granted by the local authority, and, the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, being in force in the district, the licences are for *one* year.

Bye-laws are in operation, and these premises are generally carried on in a satisfactory manner; at the same time several are very small and situated in undesirable situations, and I have for some years advocated the erection of a small public slaughter-house on a fair-sized area of ground, so that it would be capable of being enlarged should occasion arise.

A Committee was formed, and during December I was instructed to inspect six sites with the Surveyor, and on the 11th of that month a report was presented to the Committee.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, one notice was received from the Clerk of the Kent County Council that in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 (1) of the Order, a veterinary surgeon was of opinion that 4 cows belonging to a butcher in the Tonbridge urban, and which he examined in the course of his private practice, were suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, and the prescribed steps were taken.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.—The number of houses inspected under this Act since it came into force are as follows :—

1911	...	...	...	146
1912	...	...	...	93
1913	...	...	...	134
				<hr/>
				373
				<hr/>

Of the 129 houses inspected in 1911 in which defects were found, the works have all been completed.

Of the 93 houses inspected in 1912, 79 had defects of some kind or other, and by the end of that year 42 had been put into a proper state of repair and the whole of the remainder were satisfactorily dealt with during the year 1913.

In 110 of the 134 houses inspected in 1913, defects of some kind were found, the remaining 24 being in a good state of repair. By the end of the year the works asked for in 115 of the houses had been completed to the satisfaction of your officials, the remainder being in hand.

The following is a statement of work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | No. of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of section 17 of the Act of 1909 | ... | ... | ... | 134 |
| 2. | „ „ dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | 0 |

3.	No. of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	0
4.	„ „ Closing Orders made	...	...	0
5.	„ „ dwelling-houses, the defects on which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	0 91
6.	„ „ dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	0
7.	„ „ dwelling-houses dealt with under section 15 of the Act	...	...	1
8.	„ „ dwelling-houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts	...	...	7
9.	„ „ dwelling-houses dealt with by simple requests or informal notice	...	...	83
10.	„ „ dwelling-houses not requiring remedy	...	...	24

I have this year personally gone through every report since the systematic inspection commenced, and find them in order and satisfactorily kept, and I think the results given above show that the work has been well followed up, and it must be borne in mind that the Inspector has to make a number of visits in some cases before it can be ascertained that requirements have been fully complied with.

With regard to the unfavourable reports, I have again made a complete analysis of the defects of the individual premises, and this shows that the arrangements for refuse disposal, dampness, and bad paving of yards stand out as the most frequent objects for adverse comment.

Damp courses were noted absent in 27, but these houses were not all damp, and the dampness was often due to causes which could be readily altered, viz., defective roofs in 19, chimneys in 13, gutters absent or inefficient in 12, and dilapidated down-fall pipes in 15.

The water supplies were satisfactory, but in 4 the pipes had choked. In 4 cases cisterns were exposed to contamination from want of proper covers.

Nine closets were structurally defective, and 3 showed signs of bad usage.

Drainage was good, exception only being taken in 2 cases.

Means of ventilation in 2 living and 2 bedrooms was insufficient, and in 1 the natural light obtainable was also insufficient.

Three households were uncleanly, and vermin, or signs of vermin, were apparent in 12.

There does not appear to be a shortage of cottages, but the accommodation provided for the rents asked is in many cases inadequate. When repairs have been executed one occasionally finds the rent has been raised to an extent altogether out of proportion to a reasonable interest for the money expended.

The following is a list of the rents of the houses inspected in 1913 :—
3 at 2s. 9d. ; 2 at 3s. ; 6 at 3s. 3d. ; 3 at 3s. 6d. ; 9 at 3s. 9d. ; 10 at 4s. ; 8 at 4s. 6d. ; 8 at 4s. 9d. ; 25 at 5s. ; 40 at 5s. 6d. ; 10 at 5s. 9d. ; 3 at 6s. ; 5 at 6s. 6d. ; 1 at 7s. 6d. ; 1 at 8s. ; total, 134. This gives an average of 4s. 3d. per week.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—The following is a classified list of premises now on the register :—

Factories—					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	2
Other trades connected with foods or drinks					3
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Various	...	...	...	...	36
					— 45
Workshops—					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	22
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	25
Bootmakers and Repairers	...	...	...	...	24
Tailors	...	...	...	...	13
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	6
Laundries	...	...	...	...	11
Various	...	...	...	...	94
					— 195
Total					240

No legal action has been necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act. A list of the defects remedied is contained in Mr. Jenner's report.

Common Lodging House.—A Common Lodging House has been established at Nos. 9, 10 and 11, Botany. Prior to its registration I inspected the premises on several occasions ; various repairs and alterations were carried out, and the sanitary arrangements were re-constructed.

I have every reason to believe that it meets a distinct want, and if a lodging house for this class exists it is better to be under official supervision ; further, it is in a suitable locality, and likely to be well conducted.

Bye-laws are in force, and have been since 1898.

Mr. Jenner's report of the work carried out in his department during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table required by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

May 15th, 1914.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

February, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Tonbridge Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Department during the past year.

Inspections.—1,644 inspections (including 134 houses inspected under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act) have been made during the year, and from the Schedule hereto attached it will be observed that a large number of insanitary conditions were found to exist, and subsequently abated.

It has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings during the year, although 54 statutory notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances.

Notices Served.—313 preliminary and 54 statutory notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, defective drains, insufficient w.c. accommodation, foul and insufficient receptacles for the deposit of house refuse, and various other sanitary defects.

Flushing Cisterns.—Defective flushing cisterns to 19 closets have been replaced, or put into proper working order.

Receptacles for House Refuse Provided.—145 galvanized sanitary dustbins have been provided in compliance with notices served.

Houses Completely Re-drained.—The drains of 2 houses have been completely re-drained and provided with intercepting traps, inspection chambers, and means of ventilation. Whenever possible new drains are subjected to the water test before being covered in.

New W.C.'s.—6 new w.c.'s have been provided.

New W.C. Pans Provided, Drains Repaired, &c.—34 drains were cleared, repaired, trapped, or w.c.'s provided with pans of the approved pattern in the place of pans broken or of unsatisfactory type.

Sinks and Sink Waste Pipes.—9 new sinks have been provided where none or defective ones existed, and 20 sink waste pipes, most of which terminated in the house walls, and caused them to be damp, have been repaired and lengthened, so that they discharge into the open air.

Defective Pavings to Yards.—34 defective yard pavings, which allowed surface water to be retained in close proximity to the dwelling-houses, have been re-laid and properly drained.

Nuisances caused by Pigs, Poultry, &c.—5 nuisances were detected caused by pigs, poultry, or rabbits kept in an insanitary condition, and steps were taken to have these remedied.

It will be observed by the Summary attached hereto that a large number of various other nuisances and sanitary defects have been discovered and abated.

Infectious Disease.—73 cases of infectious disease were notified, excluding a number of cases of Tuberculosis.

Disinfection.—70 premises have been disinfected after notifiable disease, including 6 cases of Tuberculosis.

In connection with these, 280 rooms and a quantity of bedding and clothing have been disinfected.

Isolation.—Of the 73 cases of infectious disease notified, 61 were removed to the Hospital in Vauxhall Lane for the purpose of isolation.

Two deaths occurred at the Hospital during the past year.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—The premises inspected under this Act have on the whole been found to be in a satisfactory condition. The following defects were detected, notices served, and subsequently abated by the persons responsible, viz. : want of cleanliness, 4 ; want of proper drainage to floors, 1 ; w.c.'s dirty and out of repair, 6 ; insufficient w.c. accommodation, 3 ; insufficient ventilation, 1 ; other matters, 2.

Bakehouses.—These have been found generally in a satisfactory condition. The following defects were detected, notices served on the occupiers, and the work carried out, viz. : bakehouses required limewashing or cleansing, 2 ; floors or ceilings defective, 1.

There are now 22 bakehouses on the register, but no underground bakehouses.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There are now 5 cowkeepers and 32 purveyors of milk on the register, and the premises have been found in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition.

The following defects were found and subsequently remedied : premises required limewashing and cleansing, 7 ; accumulation of manure, 1 ; drains repaired, 1.

Slaughter-houses.—Frequent visits have been made to these premises. The following defects were found and remedied : premises required lime-washing, 6 ; floors defective, 1.

Stables.—3 proper receptacles for manure storage were constructed to comply with local bye-laws.

Canal Boats.—As is generally known, owing to the alterations and improvements now being carried out to the river, it has been practically not used for conveying goods to Tonbridge during the past year, and I have found no boats at the wharf, during the past year, which were used for dwellings or for sleeping purposes.

On the 29th April, 1913, O. F. Llewellyn, Esq., the Local Government Board Inspector of Canal Boats, visited Tonbridge, and acquainted himself of the facts existing.

No case of infectious disease has been notified as existing on a canal boat.

There is at present no boat on the register.

I beg to attach my report to the Housing Inspection of District Committee, on the work carried out under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, and the Regulations made subsequent thereto.

SUMMARY.

Number of inspections made to houses and premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1644
Houses completely re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New w.c.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains tested for defects with smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drains repaired, trapped, new pans, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Flushing cisterns replaced or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rooms of premises limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Windows repaired, made to open, new cords, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Defective sinks and other waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective paving to yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Various sanitary amendments to houses and premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances caused by animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Urinals repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Premises Regularly Inspected or Registered.

Licensed or registered slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dairies and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Workshops (including 71 domestic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. JENNER,

Sanitary Inspector.

TONBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*February, 1914.**To the Chairman and Members of the Housing Inspection and District Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the following report on the work carried out by me under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, for the year ending 31st December, 1913, which includes the work of inspection, permanent record making, and the serving of the necessary notices for defects found to be existing.

One hundred and thirty-four houses were inspected under this Act during the year, making a total of 373 houses inspected during the three years this Act has been in operation.

No house inspected was considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, although in several instances the opinion of the Council's Medical Officer of Health was obtained and work of a very substantial character had to be executed to remedy nuisances.

Of the 134 houses inspected during the year 24 were found to be without any sanitary defects, and notices were served respecting various sanitary defects in connection with 111 houses.

Seventy-seven houses inspected were let at below the rental of £16 per annum, and had changed in occupation since December, 1909. In respect to these houses the obligation of seeing that they are kept in all respects reasonably fit for habitation, in accordance with section 15 of the Act, applied, and to these houses it has been possible to get some repairs done which might not have been so satisfactorily dealt with under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Acts. It will be noticed that the number of cottages coming under the provisions of this section is increasing, and will increase, since the section applies to every such house relet since December, 1909.

In respect to the other 57 houses inspected, seeing that there was no need to apply the closing provisions of section 17, every effort was made to improve the condition of the houses under the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

Of the 111 houses for which repairs were needed the records of only 19 houses are outstanding.

Two houses to which works were required are at present unlet. The nuisances are not bad structural or sanitary ones, and, in my opinion, could not be termed such while the premises remain unoccupied.

I have made a summary of the defects covered by the notices (informal, statutory, and in several cases the prescribed notices under section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act), which have been served, and are as follows :—

Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sink waste-pipes	...	...	...	...	...	10
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	8

[Insufficient w.c. accommodation (two new w.c.'s were provided to make separate accommodation. One house, 57, Shipbourne Road, has been kept unoccupied since the time of inspection in February, 1913)]					3
Defective w.c. pans, &c.]					9
Flushing cisterns not working properly]					8
Drains found defective]					2
Defective gutters and down pipes]					17
Steps to improve rain water disposal]					18
Roofs not weatherproof]					22
Number of rooms cleansed and whitewashed]					158
Windows made to open properly (where fixed, broken, or defective, broken window cords, &c.)]					98
Walls of rooms repaired]					34
Ceilings of rooms repaired]					7
Floors of rooms repaired]					37
Houses found verminous]					12
Floor ventilation required]					1
Defective ashpit accommodation]					23
Yards paved]					14
Yard surface repaired]					7
Chimneys of coppers, which previously discharged under bedroom windows, carried up to above the eaves of roof]					13

Although several cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the past year, in only one case was this noted on inspection under this particular Act, where the cubic capacity per head was below 300 cubic feet.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. JENNER,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years, in the Tonbridge Urban District.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate.	of Non- residents regis- tered in the District.	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908.	15,049	—	343	22·7	137	9·1		19	33	96	156	10·3
1909.	15,400	—	281	18·2	136	8·8	1	22	21	74	157	10·1
1910.	15,758	—	296	18·7	139	8·8	—	21	25	84	160	10·1
1911.	14,796	303	309	20·8	166	11·2	1	32	31	100	197	13·0
1912.	15,041	297	299	19·9	142	9·4	1	29	27	90	170	11·9
1913.	15,268	310	312	20·4	134	8·7	8	28	17	54	154	10·09

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 1,356.

Total population at all ages, 14,796
Number of private inhabited houses, 3,354
Average number of persons per house, 4

} At Census, 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913 in the
Tonbridge Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Un- der 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	21	1	2	9	5	3	1	—	21
Erysipelas	6	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
Scarlet fever	38	—	8	23	5	2	—	—	35
Enteric fever	8	—	1	1	1	4	1	—	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	—	—	3	10	22	6	2	—
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	22	—	1	14	3	3	1	—	—
Totals	138	1	12	51	24	35	11	4	61

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.	Tonbridge Urban Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, near Tonbridge.	} Provided by the Tonbridge Urban District Council.
	Joint Small-pox Hospital, Dislingbury, Capel, near Tonbridge.	
		} Provided by the Tunbridge Wells Borough, and the Tonbridge and Southborough Urban, and the Tonbridge Rural District Councils.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913, in the Tonbridge Urban District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Insti- tutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified ...	151 3	16 1	3 —	8 —	5 —	9 —	27 —	27 1	56 1	9 —
1. Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
8. Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	12	—	—	—	2	2	7	1	—	—
10. Tuberculous Menin- gitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
12. Cancer, malignant disease ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	4	1
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Organic Heart Disease	19	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	10	—
16. Bronchitis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	12	1	—	3	1	—	1	3	3	—
18. Other diseases of Re- spiratory Organs ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
19. Diarrhoea and Enteri- tis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Appendicitis and Ty- phlitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
21. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
21a. Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
23. Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturi- tion ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Prema- ture Birth ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide ...	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	2
27. Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Other Defined Diseases	44	2	1	2	—	1	3	8	27	2
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	154	17	3	8	5	9	27	28	57	9

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	52	4	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	245	16	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premi- ses included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—
Total	297	20	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2		
<i>Sanitary accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act :—</i>				
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	3	—	—
Total	20	20	—	

3.—HOME WORK.

[illegible]

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)	Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	22	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Fac- tories :— Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133) Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports of (action taken) sent to H.M. In- spectors	1 6 6
Dressmakers and Milliners	25		
Bootmakers and Repairers	24		
Tailors	13		
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	6		
Laundries	11		
Various	94		
Total number of workshops on Register...	195		

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

May 15th, 1914.